2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: COZAD WATER SYSTEM Report Date: June 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #2

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: When water board or city/county council meeting are scheduled, information is posted on the employee board.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system mush follow.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water: (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products if industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	4 (2012)	5.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits

Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Barium (ppm)	(2013)	0.113	N/A	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	9.23	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	8.8	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2007)	ND	ND - 1.77	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**

Vanadium (ppm)	(2013)	0.025	N/A	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. *Cozad Water System* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL #2 of the COZAD WATER SYSTEM water system in October, 2002.

Well #2 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Housing - high density [>1 house/0.5 acres]

Discussion of Vulnerability
There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Information
A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Department
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Small Public Water Systems
SJ Co Environmental Health Department
(209) 468-3420

Cozad Water System

Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Lead		ppb	0	15	0.2			5.0	4
Front Shop	STK1237777-2	ppb				2012-08-10	5.0		
Machine Shop	STK1237777-4	ppb				2012-08-10	ND		
Outside Kitchen	STK1237777-1	ppb				2012-08-10	ND		
Strapping Shop	STK1237777-3	ppb				2012-08-10	6.5		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Barium		ppm	2	1	2			0.113	0.113 - 0.113
Well #2	STK1335921-1	ppm				2013-06-18	0.113		
Hexavalent Chromium		ppb		10	0.02			9.23	9.23 - 9.23
Well #2	STK1450782-1	ppb				2014-10-20	9.23		
Nitrate		ppm		45	45			8.8	8.8 - 8.8
Well #2	STK1433594-1	ppm				2014-04-17	8.8		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			ND	ND - 1.77
Well #2	STK0735126-1	pCi/L				2007-06-13	ND		
Well #2	STK0732257-1	pCi/L				2007-03-07	1.77		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS	n/a			0.025	0.025 - 0.025
Well #2	STK1335921-1	ppm				2013-06-18	0.025		

Cozad Water System

CCR Login Linkage - 2014

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Front Shop	STK1237777-2	2012-08-10	Metals, Total	Front Shop	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Machine Shop	STK1237777-4	2012-08-10	Metals, Total	Machine Shop	Copper & Lead Monitoring
MainOff O/S Kit	STK1430601-1	2014-01-20	Coliform	Main Office O/S Kitchen	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1432375-1	2014-03-17	Coliform	Main Office O/S Kitchen	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1434662-1	2014-05-19	Coliform	Main Office O/S Kitchen	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1437335-1	2014-07-21	Coliform	Main Office O/S Kitchen	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1439367-1	2014-09-16	Coliform	Main Office O/S Kitchen	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1451780-1	2014-11-18	Coliform	Main Office O/S Kitchen	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
Sample #1	STK1237777-1	2012-08-10	Metals, Total	Outside Kitchen	Copper & Lead Monitoring
S.T. E/S of Str	STK1431431-1	2014-02-17	Coliform	S.T. E/S of Strapping Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1433590-1	2014-04-17	Coliform	S.T. E/S of Strapping Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1435906-1	2014-06-17	Coliform	S.T. E/S of Strapping Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1438377-1	2014-08-19	Coliform	S.T. E/S of Strapping Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1450781-1	2014-10-20	Coliform	S.T. E/S of Strapping Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1452678-1	2014-12-16	Coliform	S.T. E/S of Strapping Bldg.	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
Strapping Shop	STK1237777-3	2012-08-10	Metals, Total	Strapping Shop	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well 2	STK0732257-1	2007-03-07	Radio Chemistry	Well #2	Radio Monitoring
	STK0735126-1	2007-06-13	Radio Chemistry	Well #2	Radio Monitoring
Well#2	STK1237777-5	2012-08-10	Metals, Total	Well #2	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well 2	STK1335921-1	2013-06-18	Metals, Total	Well #2	IOC/SOC/VOC Monitoring
	STK1433594-1	2014-04-17	Wet Chemistry	Well #2	Water Monitoring (3 Year)
	STK1450782-1	2014-10-20	Wet Chemistry	Well #2	Chrome 6 Monitoring

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)
(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **COZAD WATER SYSTEM**
Water System Number: **3901323**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-26-15 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By:
Name William McClelland
Signature [signature]
Title Safety Director
Phone Number (209) 931-3093 Date 6-26-15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Post in Kitchen and break room

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// _____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)

_____ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

_____ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: http:// _____

_____ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

(This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.)